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INTA'STABLE, *adj.* [*in* and *taſte*.] Not raising any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.
 Something which is inviſible, *intaſtable*, and intangiſible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Grew's Coſmol.*

INTEGER, *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
 As not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as comprizing all its conſtituent parts.
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.
 Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral conſequentialities to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY, *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-
 edneſs.

Your diſhonour
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
 Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
 Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
 Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or underſtanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our integrity, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.
 Language continued long in its purity and integrity. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole.
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action. *Braune.*

INTEGUMENT, *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.
 He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed fo properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

INTELLECT, *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
 All intellect, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with ſin and time. *South's Sermons.*

INTELLECTION, *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underſtanding.
 Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the ſenſes, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scip.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to underſtand.
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.
 Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be caſed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprizing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.
 Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.
 In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
 Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

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Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hicks.*

Who would loſe,
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
 Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
 To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,
 Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect, as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLECTUAL, *n. f.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.
 Her husband not nigh,
 Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanv. Scip.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preferences. *Glanv.*

INTELLIGENCE, *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, ſo much foreſight as to provide that true intelligence might paſs between them of what was done. *Hexter, b. v.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
 A moſt *intelligence* bawd! *Shakeſp.*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paſſages
 Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
 May paſs between the prince and them. *Donham's Scip.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever Beroſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.
 Faſcious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves; whereupon commonly enſue that ill *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.
 How fully haſt thou ſatiſfied me, pure
 Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillingſ.*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Callier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill.
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,
 They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it ſpoken
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
 The very opener and *intelligencer*
 Between the grace and fanctities of heav'n,
 And our dull workings. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Faust.*

They are the beſt fort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes.
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole kingdom. *Speſſart.*

INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it; but there is no

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no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honeſty. *Bacon.*

Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns
 Cleave the chill'd ſoil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

I race out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and interpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.
 Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
 Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* [*intelligence*.]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.
 Food alike thoſe pure
Intellential ſubſtances require,
 As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.
 In at his mouth
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,
 His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
 With act *intellential*. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
 2. The power of underſtanding; intelligence. Not proper.
 The foul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scip.*

INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.
 We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Someth'g muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or at leaſt be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to expreſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*intelligibile*.] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity.
 It is in our ideas that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligible*neſs of our ſpeakings, conſiſts. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [*intelligibile*.] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.
 The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
 Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Rofcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a talk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undiscipl'd; unpol-
 luted.

INTEMPERAMENT, *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſtitution.
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INTEMPERANCE, *n. f.* [*intemperantia*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

INTEMPERANCY, *n. f.* Wait of temperance; want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink.
 Boundleſs *intemperance*
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The fall of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induc'd to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakeſwell.*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
 Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
 Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
 What miſery th' inabſtinance of Eve
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. xi.*

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.
 More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex. *Graunt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to diſſipate his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

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2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood
 Than thoſe pamper'd animals, *Shakeſp.*
 That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Ecclus. xxiii. 13.*

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
 How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly? *Till ſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*

INTEMPERATENESS, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation. *Ainworth.*

2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather.

INTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

TO INTEND, *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.
 The ſame advancing high above his head,
 With ſharp *intended* ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
 That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe.
 What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacrament is adminiſtr'd, imagine themſelves call'd only to walk up and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker.*

2. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tendereſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmook, that was rais'd in his country, was over; ſlighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeriously. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Neither was there any queen-mother who might ſhake any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
 While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
 The preſent miſery, and render hell
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. ii.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;
 Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

4. To mean; to deſign.
 The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves founded ſo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
 As cloſely to conceal what we impart? *Shakeſp. R. III.*

The earl was a very acute and ſound ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his ſatires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruction, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

INTENDANT, *n. f.* [*French*.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.
 Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onofriſcrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.
 Be nought heretofore diſmay'd,
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Quern.*

INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French.]

1. Intention; deſign.
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſp.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*